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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued til ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822.....Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, *vs.* John Humphris.....Original Attachment.....Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes. 13wt'15P

THOS. CALLOWAY, *C. C. C.*

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822....James Wilson, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt'16 Price adv. $4

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Thomas Greer, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandize, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt'16 Price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822. Leeroy Burnett, *vs.* Elijah Fouch.—Jud. att. levied on land.—It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state—It was therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the said Elijah Fouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county aforesaid, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C.*
3mt'21 Price adv. $4.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Fumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—10ó

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Nancy Cox, left my bed and board, in Campbell county, state of Tennessee, on the Elk fork of Cumberland river, about the 29th of June last, without any provocation, and has come into the state of North-Carolina and county of Wilkes, as I am informed, with an intention to run me in debt; I do therefore forewarn all persons in this state, or the United States, from trading with her, or in any way crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

BRAXTON COX.

July 20, 1822.——3wt'15P

NOTICE.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 23d of September next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. C.*
August 5, 1822.——6wt'18.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Noah Hampton *vs.* Thomas M'Guire.....original attachment, levied on land and negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him. t'19P

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Noah Hampton *vs.* Augustus Sackett.....original attachment, levied on household furniture. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him. t'19P

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Thomas Lyles *versus* John Lyles.....original attachment, levied on negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him. t'19P

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—Alfred Randall, *vs.* Jonathan M'Daniel and Nancy his wife, Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, and others.....Petition for Partition.—It appearing that Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

JOHN B. MARTIN, *C. C. M.*
Price adv. $2 6wt'18

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—Susannah Kistler, *vs.* the heirs of George Kistler, deceased....Petition for dower of land.—It appearing to the court that John Kistler, one of the heirs of said George Kistler, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said John Kistler to appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness V. M'Bee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday of July, 1822.

VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*
Price adv. $1 25 3wt'15

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—William Hunsucker and others, *vs.* John Grunt and wife, William Drum and wife, John Moser and wife, Jacob Little, guardian of his infant children.—Petition for the division of Land. It appearing to the court that John Grunt and wife, William Drum and wife, John Moser and wife, and Joseph Fazel and wife, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring them to appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness V. M'Bee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday of July, 1822.

VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*
Price adv. $1 25 3wt'15

Law.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Among the decisions made in the Supreme Court, which adjourned on the 27th ult. there were some principles discussed and settled relative to the Yadkin Navigation Company, which equally concern the Roanoke Company, and we believe some others. Two of the subscribers, who were proceeded against under the incorporating law for the deficiency of their subscriptions, after a sale of their shares, resisted the payment on the ground that the Company never had a corporate existence, because ten dollars on each share were not exacted from each subscriber at the first general meeting;—because the law violated the constitution in attempting to create a perpetuity;—and because the original charter had been invaded, without the assent of the stockholders, by a law changing the place for the sale of shares from Halifax to Salisbury. All these exceptions to the recovery were adjudged to be invalid, and judgment was rendered in favor of the Company.

The most interesting principles touching private rights which were adjudicated, are presented in the ensuing brief abstracts:

The share of a distributee in the possession of an administrator, cannot be proceeded against by original attachment. The administrator on being summoned as garnishee, answered that there was a sum of money in his hands due to the absconding debtor.

Chattel property consisting of various specific articles, taken in execution, cannot be sold *en masse*; the sheriff should conform as nearly as possible to such rules as a prudent man would probably observe in selling his own property for the sake of procuring a fair price. The sale in this case was of the residuary interest of a legatee, the life owner being still alive. Whether such a right was the subject of an execution, was very fully discussed by the counsel, but no opinion was delivered on that point.

A deed, though not registered, may form a colour of title under the act of 1715, for the limitation of suits at law.

Where a female slave is bequeathed to one for life, and the first child she may have to another, the executor's assent to the first legacy, enures to the latter; and so completely vests the legal title in the ulterior legatee, that his remedy is at law. An executor is not compellable to give up a legacy even to the life-holder, without a refunding bond to the full value.

Where the assets of an intestate have been taken away by a trespasser before administration granted, it is a question for the jury, upon the plea of fully administered, whether the administraton is chargeable with negligence or collusion in not possessing himself of the property. He is not necessarily to be discharged, because he had no assets at the institution of the suit.

Defects in an appeal bond may be waived expressly or by implication; of the latter mode there may be various indications, such as suffering terms to elapse, taking steps in the cause without insisting on the defect.

The legislature in changing the rule of the common law which repelled the claim of a trustee to compensation, did not intend to make the employment of executors, administrators and guardians, desirable by the hope of reward; but only to allow a bare compensation.

No commissions can be allowed to an administrator, as such, for care and labor bestowed on the real estate of an intestate; nor on monies paid to a distributee, either in the course of administration or at the close of it.

Refusing to deliver over bonds to the persons entitled, which bonds have been taken for the price of land sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of partition, is a breach of the condition of the Clerk and Master in Equity's bond. It is the neglect of an official duty. In such case, a demand of the bonds should regularly be made of the Clerk at his office; but if he pleads affirmatively, 'conditions performed,' he waives the necessity of proving it.

Executors who sell a tract of land under the will of their testator, and advertise that they will sell his right, and that 'incumbrances are guaranteed,' need not in an action for the price, show that the testator had a good title. It is sufficient that they have tendered a deed.

A creditor who has had distinct personal notice of the intended movement of a debtor, cannot maintain an action against the person aiding in his removal, on the ground that advertisements were not set up according to the act of 1796, c. 491, (now repealed.)

A Court of Equity cannot vacate a patent for lands, which were not the subject of entry and grant, unless a fraud was committed on the State or a subsequent patentee. If the patent has issued by mistake and without fraud, a court of law is the proper forum to decide upon the title.

Where a horse was taken in execution at the suit of A, and the sheriff allowed a third person to keep him for his accommodation until a certain day, taking from him a bond in a penalty payable to A, and conditioned for the delivery of the horse to the sheriff on a certain day and at a certain place, the obligor will not be discharged on the plea of conditions performed, by proof that he brought the horse according to the condition, but that the sheriff did not attend to receive him. *Secus* if the horse was to have been delivered to A.

An appellant from the Superior to the Supreme Court, who applies to the Clerk of the former court for the appeal papers during *term* time, and is promised by him that the papers shall be sent up in due time, is not entitled to a certiorari, as the application was unseasonable.

Where in an appeal from the Superior Court, the Judge of that court has not made out a statement of the case, on account of the pressure of business during the term, and the parties will not consent to its being made afterwards, there must be a new trial *ex necessitate*, to secure the appellant's right to being heard in the appellate court.

An amendment of the writ involving a total change of party plaintiffs was allowed on payment of costs, where they were nominal parties and the name of the person beneficially interested was always present on the record. The suit was founded on a guardian bond, and the *right* continued unchanged.

In an action of debt to recover a penalty under the statute of usury, it is not sufficient to arrest the judgment, that the jury have found a verdict for less than double the sum loaned. The sum on which usurious interest was taken, was $80, the verdict of the jury $155.

A deed of gift of a slave made by a mother to a child, shall operate in *præsenti*, notwithstanding an endorsement that the parent should have the use of the slave during life; such reservation being repugnant and void. The property so given, was held not liable to the debts of the husband, to whom the mother was subsequently married.

Words charging persons with incest are not actionable as such, unless they also impute a crime falling within the animadversion of the act of 1805, Cap. 684, Rev. Code.

Where a bequest is made of slaves to certain persons, and it appears that its object is to effect an emancipation, the bequest is void, and a trust results for the benefit of the next of kin.

The penalty of a sheriff's bond being prescribed in depreciated money, it ought regularly to be reduced according to the scale, when the bond is executed. But if a bond is given in the nominal amount, it is good at common law, but then the summary remedy provided by the act is not applicable to it.

Where a person is tried for a burglary *and* stealing the money of A, but is acquitted of the burglary, and convicted of the larceny, he cannot afterwards be tried for a robbery, and stealing the same money.

A surrender by the bail to the sheriff in vacation of a person recognized to answer a criminal charge is valid, under the construction of our acts of Assembly.

Some cases on the law of descents before 1808 were also decided, in which the rule was again affirmed, that the half blood were entitled to inherit in purchased estates; and several cases resting on the familiar principles governing limitations of chattels.

Casting Reflections.—As the Rev. Dr. Barret, of Trinity College, Dublin, was walking one day in the Provost's garden, two of the students who were looking out of the window, perceived him, and having procured a looking glass, on which, catching obliquely the rays of the sun, directed them full in the face of his reverence, who being offended at the indignity, proceeded directly to the apartments of the young gentlemen, and said, "Well Mr. B. and Mr. W. I fine you each 10d. for casting reflections on one of the heads of Trinity College.

Sleep.—When the Jesuits settled the plan of education in the College of Clermont, the Physicians were consulted on the portion of time, which the Students should be allowed for sleep. They declared, that five hours were a sufficient, six an abundant allowance, and *seven* as much as a youthful constitution could bear without injury.

[*Butler's Reminiscences.*

Desultory.

Royal Manners.—The father of Frederick the Great, so famed for his passion for tall soldiers and for beating his wife and children, being one day at dinner with his family, his favorite daughter ventured to complain of their fare, which had long been very bad. 'What do you mean?' replied the Prussian Monarch; 'what fault is there in my table?' 'The fault is,' said the Princess, 'that there is not enough to satisfy one's hunger, and that the little there is consists of coarse vegetables, which we cannot digest.' This put the 'best of Princes' in a furious rage, but his passion vented itself on the Prince Royal (afterwards Frederick the Great) and the Princess Royal (subsequently Margravine of Bareith, who relates this story in her Memoirs.) The monarch first threw a plate at the head of the Prince, who avoided the blow; he then threw one at the head of the Princess Royal, which she also avoided. A pelting storm of abuse followed. He flew in a rage at the Queen, scolding her for the bad education *she* gave to her offspring; and, turning to the Prince Royal, he said, 'You ought to curse your mother; she is the cause of your being so ill bred.' After abusing them till he wanted breath, they rose from the table, and, as they were obliged to pass close by him, he aimed a blow at the Princess Royal with one of his crutches, which she luckily avoided, or it would have felled her to the ground.—He pursued her for some time in his gouty rolling car; but those who dragged it (what a dignified scene!) gave her time to escape from the paternal vengeance of 'the Lord's anointed.'

George B. English.—This very singular man was born in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1807. He was by turns a Deist, a Jew, a Unitarian, and a Calvinist Christian. After having preached the Gospel, he entered the navy as Lieutenant of Marines in 1815, served a year or two in the Mediterranean, visited Constantinople, and the cities of Asia Minor, and then entered the military service of the Pacha of Egypt with whom he has been engaged in active warfare till this year. He embraced the Mahomedan religion, and assumed the name of Mahomed Effendi. Mr. Wolff, the Jewish convert, informs that Mr. E. is about to give up the Mahomedan Religion, and again embrace christianity. In his military adventures, he has collected much information concerning the countries on the Upper Nile, which will be published, it is said, on his arrival in this country. He is said to be a frank, amiable man, of pure morals and profound learning. While he has been fighting under the Mahomedan crescent on the Nile, one of his classmates has been preaching the doctrines of the cross to the natives of Ceylon, another has been fighting under the Mexican standard, and a third has been circumnavigating the globe.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

The Rainbow.—The poets feigned the rainbow to be the residence of certain ærial creatures, whose delight it is to sport and wanton in the clouds. Milton, in his exquisite pastoral drama of Comus, thus alludes to this platonic idea:—

"I took it for a fairy vision
"Of some gay creature of the clement,
"That in the colours of the rainbow live,
"And play i' th' plighted clouds."

Shakspeare is the only writer who has alluded to the colours which are reflected on the eye when suffused with tears.—The rainbow, which, not improbably, first suggested the idea of arches, though beautiful in all countries, is more particularly so in mountainous ones; for independent of their frequency, it is impossible to conceive any thing more grand than the appearance of this fine arch, when its points rest upon the opposite sides of a narrow valley, or on the peaked summits of precipitate mountains. The Scandinavians believed it to connect earth with heaven, and gave it, for a guardian, a being, called Heimdaller. It is impossible to see a rainbow without feeling admiration towards the power that forms it. One of the glories which are said to surround the throne of heaven is a rainbow like an emerald. In the Apocalypse it is described, as encircling the head of an angel; in Ezekiel, the four cherubims are compared to a cloud arched with it.—*Beauties of Nature.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

What I LIKE *to see, and what I* DISLIKE *to see.*

I like to see young ladies, after they have left school, possess sufficient modesty to keep them out of the streets, and not expose themselves to the gaze of the idlers, who have nothing to do, but stand at the corners and make remarks. The brightest gem ceases to attract admiration when seen too often.

I like to see the waist of a lady, as the hand of her creator made it; and not laced as if to correct deformity.—Artifice may please the vulgar, but men of sense despise it.

I like to *see young* ladies lead the fashions of their sex. Married ladies have enough to do if they will attend to their husbands and children. *Old* ladies look ridiculous in gay attire, and should consult their ease more than fashion.

I like to see a lady's cheeks their natural colour. Paint is easily detected, and is sure to disgust those whom it was intended to captivate.

I dislike to see young ladies blush at double entendres—they should never put an immodest construction on any thing that is said. If there is any thing to blush at, leave the room, or for conscience sake affect ignorance.

I dislike to see married ladies, walking the streets with men other than their husbands. It looks ugly; therefore, ladies, do not practise it. The world is censorious, and the least you give it to talk about the better.

I dislike to see young fops staring about in church, and smiling at every lady who chances to look at them. Quit it, boys, for be assured it is nothing to your credit.

I dislike to see married men go to taverns and beef-steak houses. It looks as if "happiness dwelt not at home."

Of all things, *I like* to see the gentlemen court the ladies—but of all things *I dislike* to see the ladies court the gentlemen. This is sure to beget disgust on one side, and disappointment on the other.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

The elegant ship Cortes arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool, which place she left on the 25th of June. We are indebted to Capt. De Cost, for papers of that date, and London dates to the evening of the 23d.

The important commercial bills—called the colonial trade bill, the West India and American trade bill, and the importation of goods and navigation laws amendment bill, were severally read a third time in the House of Lords, on the 20th of June, and passed.

The corn importation bill, from the Commons, was read a first time the same day.

A further sum of 100,000*l.* was voted in the House of Commons for the employment of the Irish poor. It was proposed to extend the amount for this object to 400,000*l.*

The Chancellor obtained a grant of 2,000,000*l.* in exchequer bills, for the purpose of carrying on the public works, (including the above sum for Ireland,) and to encourage the fisheries.

On the 21st, the Catholic Peers' bill was rejected in the House of Lords, by a majority of 42, a full house being present.

The Bank of England, on the 20th June, adopted, by a majority of one, the resolution for lowering the rate of discount, and receiving bills in future to *four per cent.* This measure went into immediate effect. The motives for selecting this period, are stated to be, that, after June, the reduction of the interest on the navy 5 per cents. would be completed, and as there would then remain no 5 per cent. government stock, a higher rate could not with propriety be asked for commercial discounts. The measure was, however, quite unexpected at the Stock Exchange, and it was thought would have a sensible effect on the funds and foreign stocks.

A general issue of sovereigns was to take place at the Bank on the 24th, to the amount of 2000*l.* if required, to each banker.

The price of Gold has fallen to 77*s.* 6*d.* the ounce, being 4½*d.* below the mint price, a circumstance that has not occurred before since the year 1797. Price of New Dollars June 21st, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Standard silver in bars 4*s.* 11*d.*

London, Sunday evening, June 23d.

Madrid papers have reached us to the 13th inst. On the 4th, in the Cortes, the Minister of the interior gave information as to the state of affairs at Valencia and in Catalonia, and as to the remonstrances made to the French government on the subject of Spanish emigrants in France plotting against the peace of their country. A favorable answer appears to have been returned by the French government. On the 10th inst. four Deputies, Flores Calderon, Sorio, Remero, and Prat, presented a proposition to the Cortes, for an augmentation of 12,000 men to the militia in active service, in consideration of the disturbed state of some of the provinces, and the small number of the regular forces: this body only to continue under arms for eight months in the year.

The proposition was supported by several deputies, and finally approved of. In the night of the 11th, four or five persons were arrested in the suburbs beyond the gate De Fuencarral, who were plotting the formation of an armed band of Servites to act in the environs of the metropolis.

From the Paris papers it appears that the French government has at length issued orders for the Spanish refugees to quit the frontier towns, and proceed into the interior of France. Eight individuals were recently tried at Lyons, charged with being concerned in the election riots; seven of them are said to have been acquitted, and one found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. All the persons tried at Nantz for a conspiracy to excite an insurrection, have been acquitted.

Gen. Berthon has been apprehended near Saumer, and will be forthwith brought to trial.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated June 1, states, that the Emperor having, previously to his departure, and conformably with custom, repaired to the Metropolitan Church, to receive the farewell benediction of the Patriarch, the Prelate addressed his Majesty in a very affecting speech on the events which afflict the Christians in the East.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

The following articles are translated for the Charleston City Gazette, from Havanna papers, and will serve to give some idea of the actual condition of that country. Great allowances must of course be made for prejudice in the medium through which we receive it.

Letters from Vera Cruz, of the 11th and 15th June, say that the emperor has ordered the archives of the corporation of that city, as well as of its other institutions, to be removed, and has also renewed the prohibitions of shipping off any silver whatever. In consequence of the orders, a large quantity of grain, &c. with two millions of dollars that were in the town, have been transported on board the French frigate Antigone, previous to the promulgation of the imperial mandate, and was carried to the castle, to enable it to hold out longer, and carry on a more active warfare.

The Coronation.—The preparations for this ceremony are extensive and magnificent. It is to take place on the 24th of June; 546,000 dollars are destined for the embellishment of the palace; 86,000 for the imperial crown; 24,000 for state coaches; and 86,000 for repairs to the emperor's palace in the country.

The Cortes have remonstrated against this profusion, being, with much reason, fearful of fatal consequences, as the partizans of the emperor were very limited in number, being confined to the lowest of the populace, and a few soldiers, who, for two reals each, cried "Long live the Emperor Iturbide," on the night of the 18th of May, and will cry the same at the coronation.

Several members of the Congress have already retired from the city, with all the deputies from Yucatan, declaring they have no power to nominate an Emperor. The veteran chiefs and soldiers have retired in the provinces. Negrete has likewise withdrawn to his capital of Guadalaha. In fine, every thing indicates a meditated plan of great importance against the present system.

The expenses of the army are considerable, and forced loans have, for its support, been levied in the provinces; in Vera Cruz 100,000 dollars, and a tax of two per cent. on all silver articles that enter there, has been extorted, *to send to the United States for ships of war.* Without this extortion, they would be unable to get them, for want of funds, and want of credit.

In Mexico, two battalions united to plunder some rich European houses, when the emperor condescended to step forward on the balcony of his palace, and persuaded the men to desist, telling them 'they were his children,' after which they retired. It appears that Iturbide wishes to follow the plan of Napoleon—that is, to acquire popularity among his military adherents. Let him beware, says the writer of this accout, lest he have the same end. Assassinations and outrages are frequent in the interior; the terror which these occasion renders the desire of emigrating very general, particularly among the Europeans, but no passports are granted, and many are consequently detained. The administrator of Addana and the commandant of Puerto Ruiz have just been deposed. They did not suit the existing order of things.

The following extract of a letter from Mexico, of the 22d May, will more particularly exhibit the situation of that country:

The history of Iturbide's coronation commenced by his partizans exciting the garrison (consisting of 5,000 men) to revolt, and distributing money to the under officers and populace, in order to give the transaction the appearance of public and general acclamation. About 9 o'clock at night, on the 18th inst. some of the troops, intoxicated with liquor, assembled in a tumultous manner at the theatre, loading their muskets with balls, and compelling the people to cry out, "Long live Augustin the First." When issuing from the theatre, they ran through the streets abusing their opponents, and vociferating, "Long live the Emperor;" the weak and timorous were obliged to join in the cry, and the bells of all the churches were rung during the whole night. At daylight on the 19th, the President and all the deputies were summoned to assemble; but being informed, and knowing that some of the deputies were hostile to their measure, these latter were prevented from assisting in the session, and thus it was composed only of the members of their party.

The Congress at last was assembled, and the result was such as was anticipated. The dissenting members of Congress, assisted by about 80 or 150 soldiers and citizens, held a secret session, but the populace forced the doors, when they sent to the regency for military aid, who protested he had no men at his disposal. During this confusion, they called for Iturbide by acclamation—he came, and in his presence they began to deliberate whether they would acknowledge him instantly, or wait for the information of the will of the provinces, as several of the deputies had affirmed they had not the power to consent to his pretensions. Meanwhile, the galleries which were filled with the populace, cried, that before half an hour they *would crown Iturbide.* The seats of the Deputies being filled with friars, officers, and the mob, all armed with swords and poniards, and threatening the Deputies; and if any of the latter even apparently opposed the Coronation, they vociferously exclaimed "Let him die, the traitor," or some other menacing language.

The congress at last resolved to vote with closed doors, but the factious, fearing that the issue might not answer their purpose, insisted they should not vote but by acclamation. The Deputies however commenced voting and 65 were in favour—that number being one third only of the Congress, Iturbide was accordingly *elected Emperor of Mexico!*

From this narrative you may form some idea of the liberty the Deputies enjoyed, and of their past and actual situation. They stand exculpated most surely, if the Provinces disapprove this measure.

The present situation of the Empire is the most miserable. No money! the soldiers obliged to do duty, and march enveloped in a mantle, without shoes, and some actually dying with famine. The provinces are oppressed, and the number of disaffected persons in all probability will bring forth a civil war.

We see the government disgraced; Monks, an Inquisition, and all concomitant evils, are ready to fall on the Empire, which we fondly hoped would have been free, and which we still hope the Provinces will guard against and protect.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

NEW YORK JULY 31.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Ridgely, arrived at this port yesterday from the Pacific; the crew all in good health.

The Constellation sailed from Valparaiso May 7th; arrived at Rio Janeiro June 11th; sailed again on the 16th; arrived at St. Pierres 15th inst. and sailed the same night. Passed along the coast of Dominica, south side of St. Croix and Porto Rico, and came through the Mona Passage. Saw no vessels in that track.

The Franklin 74, Commodore Stewart, remained at Valparaiso. The Dolphin, schooner, sailed same day with the Constellation, for the coast of Peru.

The latest news from Lima was to the 7th of April. Upper Peru continued in the quiet possession of the Royalists. La Serna was in Cusco, with 4000 men; Ramirez in Aquipa with about half that number. The people (natives) were desirous of a change of government, but were kept quiet by the royal troops. San Martin had created a force of 6000 men, and intended (as it was said) to take the field in person against them. The coast, from Pisco to Chili, was in possession of the Royalists. The two Spanish frigates that had been cruizing in the Pacific were given up to the agent of San Martin in Guayaquil, in February last, for a trifling compensation; one of them, the Prueva, had arrived at Lima; the other, the Venganza, was taken possession of by Lord Cochrane, at Guayaquil, after having been near a month with the Peruvian flag flying. His lordship was then at sea with his fleet, and had made a determination to take the Prueva wherever he might find her. Chiloe (the most southern part of Chili) was still in possession of the royalists. An expedition of 360 men, in a frigate and sloop of war, sailed from Valparaiso against it, about the middle of April last. They were to be reinforced at Valdivia. It was generally believed it would not be successful.

A few days before the Constellation sailed from Valparaiso, information was received that the brig Macedonian, of Boston, while lying in Lima, had been seized and condemned, on the plea that she belonged to the firm of Abadia and Arismendi. The latter had escaped in the English brig Rebecca, Depeyster, for Manilla; the former was in close confinement in the castle of Callao; no person whatever was admitted to see him.

When the Constellation sailed from Rio, all was quiet there, as well as at Pernambuco; Bahia was the only port in the hands of the royalists.

The Constellation has some money on board, principally for merchants of Boston and Baltimore.

Passengers in the Constellation, Lieutenants Sloat and Ramsay, late of the Franklin, returned home in consequence of indisposition; Mr. Kennedy and M. Vache.

The Constellation has been absent two years and five days. Thirteen deaths only have occurred on board since her departure in 1820.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

A Mermaid.—An American shipmaster from this port, became the fortunate purchaser, some month ago, in the Island of Java, of a preserved *Mermaid*, which had been brought to Batavia by a Japanese, and was supposed to have been taken on the coast of one of the Japan Isles. The fish had become perfectly dry, and was originally, it is thought, about four feet in length. From a gentleman who lately saw the specimen, we learn that the descriptions given in old books of natural history, and the representations frequently seen in old drawings of the Mermaid, are fully confirmed by the appearance of this rare and perhaps unexampled preparation. The head is covered with light colored hair, coarser than human hair.—The upper part of the face resembles a man's, but the lower part approaches a monkey's. The nose is flat like that of an African negro. From the upper jaw of a very wide mouth, descend two tusks passing over the lower lip; but the rest on both jaws are very like human teeth. The cheeks are wrinkled from the dessicated state of the skin, and the eyes are deeply sunk in the sockets. The shape of the bust is precisely like the configuration of a woman, below which the body gradually becomes scaly, and tapering by degrees, terminates in a fish's tail. There are four fins on the lower part of the body, and the extremity of the tail is forked.

This curiosity was exhibited at the Cape of Good Hope, and submitted to the inspection of several naturalists from England, who entirely concurred in the opinion that this is an example of the Mermaid, whose existence has been generally held to be fabulous. The owner is proceeding to Europe, and we may soon expect to hear of its arrival in England.

VERY SINGULAR.

The following singular occurrence was communicated to us by a gentleman from Greenwich, Con. which he says may be relied on as a fact: Eleanor Smith, of Hardwick, 15 years of age, on the 10th ult. puked up a *live green snake*, 9 or 10 inches in length, which she had probably taken in three years since, while drinking at a brook. Our informant adds, that during that time she had been confined to her bed, and had become much emaciated. To sit or stand put her in the greatest pain, as would the smell or taste of meat. The snake was pefectly lively, running about the house, up on to chairs, tables, &c. She is now free from pain, and apparently on the recovery.

[*Hampden Patriot.*

A GREAT CURIOSITY.

LEXINGTON, KY. JULY 24.—An Indian Mummy, in all probability 1000 years old, in almost a perfect state of preservation.—This rarity was taken a few weeks since from the famous Salt Petre Cave, Warren county, in this state, so much talked of for years past. As it is intended to be sent to Europe, it cannot be detained at this place but a few days.

Wonderful Escape.—A short time since, a son of Mr. Thomas Pickering, of Newington, of the age of 6 years and 4 months, fell head foremost into a well over 40 feet in depth, with about three feet water in it at the time. In his fall he struck his hip against a stout iron bound bucket, (that was also descending in the well from a windlass, to which it was attached by a rope,) which turned him head uppermost. The force which he struck was so great as to flatten the bucket considerably. He remained in the well nearly twenty minutes, drenched in water, with no one to help him; at last, by his own exertions, with the assistance of the rope, he succeeded in getting out, with only two slight wounds on his head and hip! What renders it still more astonishing, how such a child, wounded and weakened by his fall, should be able to gain the summit, and extricate himself, is, that one of his hands was maimed by fire, and almost useless, the well so broad that he could not stride across it, and the aperture at the platform is only 18 inches in diameter.—*N. H. Gaz.*

MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Of late there have been several heavy verdicts obtained for a breach of the marriage promise; a crime which is truly deserving of severe punishment, when committed without cause or justification—a forfeit of oaths—a breach of faith—distress of mind, mortification, and probably private misery are results of this disregard to the most sacred of obligations; and the heavy sums of money which offenders have had to pay, have no doubt been productive of good result.

A very pretty, modest girl, brought a writ against a faithless swain for a breach of the marriage promise, damages were laid at $2000. She accompanied the officer to indentify the defendant, a young mechanic—but the honest officer, instead of carrying him to the prison, carried him to a parson, where both parties being willing, he stood for groomsman, and saw the parties lawfully married, and the writ cancelled. "Blessed are the peace makers."—Jubilate.

[*N. York paper.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, June 16, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

From the returns of the militia of the last year, it is very evident, notwithstanding all the regiments of the state were included in the general aggregate, there remained a fraction of not less than 20,000 men unaccounted for. This deficiency was discovered from a comparison of the returns with a census of 1820, which exhibits the number of men between 18 and 45 at 66,000, whereas the returns of the militia amounted to only 41,000; and, on reference to the files of this office, there appears to have been a gradual decline in the number of the militia of the state for many years past. The number now enrolled, agreeably to the returns, is 12,000 less than there were 10 years ago, while the state, during the same time, has increased in population upwards of 80,000. Hence arises the most conclusive evidence of the existence, some where in the militia, of great negligence and inattention, which has become so palpable, and serious in its consequences, as not to be suffered to pass longer unnoticed.

The source from whence this deficiency has originated, is, no doubt, principally with captains of companies in not making returns to the colonels; and unless there is a more rigid enforcement of the penalty annexed to such delinquency in future, the inconvenience already experienced will still exist, and, it is apprehended, will continue to increase. The commander in chief is aware, however, that the many volunteer companies which have become disorganized, contribute not a little to the cause of this deficiency; and although they may not have been either mustered or returned for years, the men exempt themselves from service in any other company, upon the grounds that they are still lawfully enrolled as volunteers; and owing to the difficulty conceived by the infantry captains, of procuring proof to the contrary, they are thus suffered to remain subject to no militia duty whatever. It is in this way a considerable proportion of the militia go clear of mustering, and are never brought into the returns made to this office.

Without making any particular reference to the laws on the subject, which, it is presumed, are in the hands of every officer, and sufficiently understood, it is recommended that, in every instance where a volunteer company is known to have ceased to perform the ordinary duties required by the militia laws, that the captains of infantry, in whose districts the men of such company may reside, enter them on their rolls; and, if they do, in fact, still exist as a company according to law, it will be for them to furnish the proof thereof.

It is confidently expected, after these remarks, every exertion will be made by officers of the line, to enable those who are bound to make returns to this office, to furnish, this year, a full and correct return of the militia of the state. This occasion is taken, also, to remind the colonels of regiments, that they have heretofore been very remiss, in not returning annually a register of the names and dates of commissions of the field officers of their respective regiments.

By order of the commander in chief.

BEVERLY DANIEL,
Adj. Gen. N. C.

The *Holy Alliance*, on the settlement of affairs in the East, will have full opportunity for attempting the *regulation* of those of the Italian and Spanish peninsulas. The London Courier seems to have been earnestly employed in preparing the way for interference in the concerns of Spain. The number of that paper for the 10th June, represents the accounts from Madrid as indicative of a great catastrophe:

"Every week, every day, gives birth to events, which dissolve some of the remaining ties of social life, and accelerate the reign of total anarchy. The grim idol of Rebellion is to be elevated upon the ruins of the monarchy."

Nothing, in short, can save Spain, but a speedy and implicit acquiescence in such arrangements as it shall please some congress of *Emperors* and *Kings* to prescribe for her internal government.

[*National Gazette.*

From the Savannah Georgian.

Gen. Arnold.—The children of this traitor receive a pension of 500 pounds from the British government. One is a brigadier general on the Bengal establishment.

The Pittsburg Mercury states that an extensive range of buildings has been lately erected in that city for a large cotton factory, the machinery of which was made in New-England, and is now on the road, transported by thirteen wagons. The factory is to be driven by steam, and very sanguine anticipations are made of the result.

Three steam boats are also building at Pittsburg, which are intended as regular traders between that place and the falls of the Ohio.

The whole expenses of the State Government of Connecticut, last year, were a fraction over $55,000. Those of New-Hampshire, less than $30,000.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1822.

In the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Miller, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, as the opinion of the members composing the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the name of Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, be submitted to the consideration of the people of the United States, at the approaching election for the Chief Magistracy.

No man deserves more of his country than Gen. JACKSON; and the pages of our history contain few names which will go down to posterity with greater eclat than his. Were armies to be commanded, we know of no man in whom we would sooner confide; but in selecting a candidate for President, we could point to several, who, in our opinion, are greatly preferable. Gen. Jackson's talents are of a high order; his character is stamped with firmness and decision; and place him on a proper theatre, and he would cover himself with honor, and his country with glory. Place him at the helm in times of great emergency, and he would probably guide the National Ship over the raging and tempestuous ocean of danger into the port of safety; but in a time of tranquility, and with brisk and favorable gales, we should greatly fear he would carry too much sail.

One reason given by some of the south-western papers, why Gen. Jackson should be elected President is, that he is the only man who can cleanse the Augean stable at Washington. Now we consider it a piece of absurdity, if nothing worse, to compare our government, now in its infancy, to the Augean stable. In the old and corrupt governments of Europe, which have stood for centuries, the comparison might be a good one; but it is not applicable here. We do not deny that there are abuses which need correction; but to say that the administration of our government is grossly corrupt, is a libel on the country; and to offer it as an argument for the election of Gen. Jackson, is an insult to the good sense and discernment of the people.

The Trustees of the University of North-Carolina have presented to the Legislature of Tennessee, a memorial respecting the escheated lands, the right to which has been invested in the University. The memorial insists that N. Carolina retained the right of issuing military warrants, and that Tennessee is bound to perfect their titles without examination; that the resolution of the last session, directing the Register not to issue grants on any military warrant which have not been adjudicated by the board of Commissioners was improper, and hopes the legislature will rescind it. The state of Tennessee it is insisted is "the mere agent of North Carolina to perfect titles and possess no discretionary powers on the subject," for the comity that exits between independent states forbids the presumption of fraud.—*Knoxville Register.*

We have received a copy of the above memorial, forwarded to us by a gentleman just from Tennessee. It was drawn up, he informs us, by Judge Murphey, who likewise made an argument, much admired, before the committee to whom the memorial was referred. The result is doubtful. The state of the case, from a hasty perusal of the memorial, seems to be this: The Legislature of North-Carolina, at their session in November, 1789, authorised their Senators in Congress to convey to the United States all the right, title, and claim which this state had to the sovereignty and territory of the lands now forming the state of Tennessee, upon certain conditions. One of these is, that such lands as were laid off, or which should be laid off, by the Legislature of N. Carolina for the officers and soldiers of this state, should be secured to them and their heirs and assigns, respectively. On the 26th of February, 1790, the deed was executed conveying to the United States the said territory. In the act of cession, North-Carolina reserved to herself the right of perfecting all titles to lands in the territory given for military services, or to lands upon which entries had been made agreeably to law. But in 1803 the legislature of this state passed an act authorizing Tennessee to perfect titles to lands reserved to North-Carolina by the act of cession of 1789, expressly reserving, however, to North-Carolina exclusively *the right of issuing military warrants*. This act was ratified by Tennessee, and received the assent of Congress. This right of issuing warrants, the memorial contends, necessarily implies the exclusive right of judging and determining in what cases, and to whom, warrants should be issued; and that Tennessee is bound, by the compact, to perfect these titles. The Legislature of Tennessee, however, refuses to do this, until a Board of Commissioners, which it has appointed, shall have decided whether these warrants were properly issued or not; thus rendering the *right* of issuing warrants, reserved to North-Carolina, of no kind of effect whatever. Whether this conduct be not violating the obligations of contracts, we leave the public to judge. Tennessee, it appears to us, has laid herself under an obligation to perfect the titles of all land warrants issued by North-Carolina, without examination; and although she may thus be exposed to fraud, yet she might safely, we should think, confide in the honor and good faith of North-Carolina, that no military warrants would be improperly issued. "The comity which exists between independent states, forbids the presumption that the warrants," placed in the hands of the Trustees of our University, as the assignees of claims to which there are no heirs living, "were fraudulently or *mala fide* issued by North-Carolina."

ELECTION RETURNS.

Buncombe—Maj. Zebulon Baird, Senate. John Anderson, Esq. and Col. William D. Smith, Commons.

State of the poll.

Senate—Baird, 389, Foster, 379.

Commons—Anderson, 674, Smith, 637, Brittain, 622.

Burke—Samuel P. Carson, Senate. Baird and Burgen, Commons,

State of the poll.

Senate—S. P. Carson, 348, J. R. McDowell, 338, Perkins, 193.

Commons—Baird, 617 Burgen, 518, Collins, 517, Jas. Avery, 508, Roane, 445.

Lincoln—R. Williamson, Senate, without opposition. P. Hoke and D. Conrad, Commons. Conrad was elected by the casting vote of the Sheriff.

State of the poll.

Commons—Hoke, 637, Conrad, 611, Holland, 611.

Mecklenburg—Michael McLeary, Senate. John Rea and Matthew Bain, Commons.

State of the poll.

Senate—McLeary, 670, Jno. Wilson, 652.

Commons—Rea, 670, Bain, 652, E. Alexander, 506, Jas. Porter 120.

Rutherford—Greene, Senate. Carson and Graham, Commons.

Wilkes—Gen. Jones, Senate, by a majority of 60 votes over Col. Welborn. Gordon and Horton, Commons.

Granville—Wm. M. Sneed, Senate. Robert Jeter and Thos. Hunt, Commons.

Edgecombe—Hardy Flowers, Senate. Wm. Wilkins and Moses Baker, Commons.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, Senate. Archibald Lamon and Thos. N. Mann, Commons.

Currituck—Dr. Lindsay, Senate. Jesse Barnett and Cartwright Bell, Commons.

Bertie—Geo. Outlaw, Senate. Simon A. Bryan and Thos. N. Brickell, Commons.

Craven—Richard D. Spaight, Senate, by a majority of 46 votes over John Stanly. John M. Bryan and James C. Cole, Commons.

Town of Newbern—Edward E. Graham, by a majority of 19 votes over Francis L. Hawks.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

LITERARY.

Early marriages furnish us with a very striking cause that retards the advance of science. For it is manifest that the cares and anxieties attendant on domestic concerns, generally damp that ardour which ought to burn in the breasts of those who pant after a reputation for philosophic and literary acquirements. From the numerous interruptions inseparable from the just government and economy of a family, the mind becomes agitated, and necessarily diverted from that abstraction of thought and unruffled composure, which are absolutely requisite for successful study. The great influence of the female sex over society in general, is admitted by all; and this very influence is a distinguished cause that obstructs the diffusion of literary taste. We see this exemplified daily, in the fact, that the rich, the gay, the fashionable and the volatile beau, no matter how superficial he may be, is at all times received with smiles of approbation, and his company courted on all occasions; while the retiring, unassuming, and polished gentleman, whose mind is highly cultivated, meets either with a cool reception, or perhaps he is altogether neglected as a pedant, whose manners are not calculated for the higher circles. In this conduct we perceive the glaring defects in female education. How little attention can be paid to the improvement of the mental qualities, when beauty, the decorations of person, and other unsubstantial considerations, are permitted to preponderate over sense, knowledge, and genuine worth of character. It is owing to the present state of our society, that reciprocal improvement, one of the greatest benefits flowing from an intercourse between a select number of both sexes, is precluded from producing its happy effects. But we anticipate the time, when learning shall be more highly respected, and when literary acquirements and extensive information, associated with a strict moral character, shall be sufficient recommendations to admit persons possessed of them, into all respectable assemblies.

That the United States may boast of citizens, whose talents, professional knowledge, and scientific research, would render them an honor to any community, we feel a conscious pride in acknowledging; but we have to lament that these enlightened men have not associated, with a view of facilitating their studies and diffusing knowledge more extensively. For by concentrating the power of many minds, the labors concomitant on such pursuits, being divided, must necessarily be diminished as respects each individual, and consequently the objects will be more easily accomplished. We had reason but lately to anticipate that Mecklenburg was about to redeem her former character: for while it is conceded on all hands, that this county has risen to a full competition with other counties in this state, in wealth, in political importance, and in a commercial point of view; it is a melancholy fact, that literature has been shamefully neglected. When we consider the improved state of society in literature, we should consult the most proper means to render its progress useful. By reviewing the history of our species, we shall see how various capacities have been unfolded by education, and their characters formed for eminent usefulness. We have another cause in the neglect of preparatory education, and that is the neglect of selecting competent tutors to instruct our children. Let us look around and see how many permanent schools there are in this county, and how many of them are doing good. Sorry I am to say, but few: in short, I have seen none that appears to be formed upon so solid a base as the Spratt's Ville School. It is under the direction of nine competent trustees, and two of these trustees meet at the school-house weekly, to see that the children make a real, not a superficial, improvement. We shall conclude by saying, that the tutor of the Spratts Ville School deserves the praise and thanks of all his employers, for instructing their children in such a rapid and solid manner. I repeat again, it is time we should awaken from our lethargic state, and not suffer such gross impostures to be practised upon us, as have been by pretended, miserable, and incompetent teachers.

FRANKLIN.

ON FREE SCHOOLS.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

We are informed that between two and three thousand poor children are daily instructed in the Free Schools of this city. Great care is taken to instill into their minds those judicious maxims and those moral sentiments, which are well calculated to render them useful in the wide theatre of life, and to restrain them from the indiscretions of youthful folly. But few spectacles can be more interesting than those which these schools exhibit, as you enter them. To see four or five hundred poor children, standing in little groups, and going through their tasks, with soberness and attention, in the same hall, cleanly in their dress, and orderly in their conduct, is well calculated to inspire the mind with no uncommon reflections. They are instructed on the Lancasterian plan, and make rapid progress. Their manner of reading is loud, distinct, and correct, and many of them write with ease, grace and beauty.

If there be any thing in our civic economy worthy of deep and constant attention, it is our Free School establishments in this city. Already they have sent forth about *fourteen thousand* poor youth, well educated, and fit for useful employments; and what is truly remarkable, not one of these boys was ever arraigned in our criminal court, or accused of committing a public offence. This fact speaks volumes. It dilates the heart of the philanthropist with delight and joy. It points out the path to prevent pauperism and guilt in our metropolis. It points out the true way to preserve our moral and civil institutions, and to plant around them a lasting wall of defence and security.

Eve. Post.

Another horrid piracy.—Captain Fitz, of the schooner Olive, arrived at New-York, from the Bahamas, informs, that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore, to windward of Rum Key, *the crew of which had been cut to pieces, and were found hanging in the rigging*. The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea, near the same place, entirely deserted, supposed to have been robbed by the pirates.

The spots on the sun are at this time very interesting, there being one which is perceptible to the naked eye; it is about three times the size of our earth.

[*Lon. Paper.*

DARING ROBBERY.

A few mornings since, about 6 o'clock, while the boy attending the store of Messrs. F. & W. D. Avery, 214 Pearl street, N. York, was engaged in opening the windows, &c. a stout negro entered and inquired for Mr. Avery, saying he wanted to buy some goods. The boy replied that Mr. A. was not in, upon which he immediately tore from a piece of madrass kdkfs. one, which he tied about the boy's mouth, then with a piece of twine tied his hands, after which he shut down the windows, locked the door and commenced opening the drawers, in one of which he found the store pocket book, containing between 50 and 60 dollars in money, and notes amounting to between eight and nine hundred dollars.—Upon finding, then, a ball of twine in his search, he tied the boy to a post in the back part of the store. He then opened the desk with the key which he found in the pocket book, (having no occasion to use a large chisel which he had secreted about him for that purpose,) and took out about 8 or 10 dollars in change; after which, turning to the boy, he said that if he told of the transaction, or described his person or dress, that he would murder him if he should meet him in the street. The scene was closed by his locking the door on the outside, depositing the key under the door, and deliberately walking off with his booty.—*N. York paper.*

From the Washington (Georgia) News, Extra.

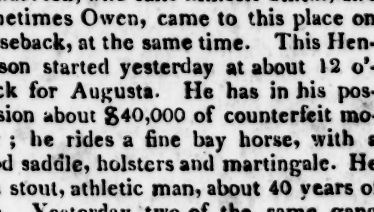
Last night a man by the name of James Vineyard, was shot in attempting to rob the stable of Osborne Stone, of a horse. His wound is considered mortal by the physician who was called to attend him. This man being on the point of death, made a full confession of his past life, and particularly of what brought him in this part of Georgia. From his confession, and other corroborating circumstances, we are enabled to lay before the community the outlines of a deep laid plot to defraud and rob the citizens of their goods and chattels.

It appears that a society has been formed of counterfeiters and horse stealers, which embraces the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South-Carolina. This society has agents in these states, which pass the counterfeit notes and sell the horses stolen. This James Vineyard, who is dying, was branded and whipped in Huntsville, for horse stealing; broke jail 4th April last, and bended his steps towards Georgia. He arrived a few days ago in this place, on foot, with a man by the name of Henderson, who Vineyard says is his uncle.—Henderson, who calls himself Smith, and sometimes Owen, came to this place on horseback, at the same time. This Henderson started yesterday at about 12 o'clock for Augusta. He has in his possession about $40,000 of counterfeit money; he rides a fine bay horse, with a good saddle, holsters and martingale. He is a stout, athletic man, about 40 years of age. Yesterday two of the same gang left this place for Augusta; one whose name is Robert Cressup, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, black hair and eyes; he wore a black surtout coat. The other by name John Allsop, is about the middle size, dark hair and eyes; he was dressed in mixed homespun cloth.

The intention of these gentlemen, it appears, is to go to Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, where they have associates, to pass their counterfeit notes, and to sell the stolen horses their comrades are to bring to them from Tennessee and Georgia. There is a connection between them and the individuals lately detected at Tuscaloosa; an account of which was inserted in this paper a few weeks ago. This is all we can say at present: should any thing more transpire, we shall hasten to inform the public of it.

The citizens of Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, must be on the alert.

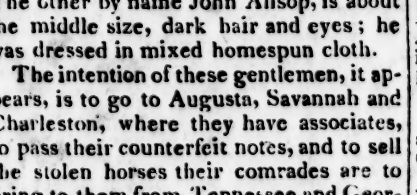
Two deputy sheriffs of this county are in pursuit of Henderson, Cressup and Allsop.



MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 31st July, Mr. *John Emberson*, to Miss *Sarah Barnycastle*.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. *John Barnycastle*, to Miss *Sarah Atchison*.



DIED,

On the 25th of July last, at the residence of Col. James Martin, in Stokes county, *Pleasant Henderson Jones*, the only child of H. C. Jones, Esq. of this place, aged 13 months and 4 days. He was a fine, promising child.

At Cowper-hill, in the county of Robeson, on the morning of last sabbath, the 4th inst. the Rev. Malcolm M'Nair, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Centre, Ash-Pole, Laurel-Hill, and Red-bluff, in the 48th year of his age, and 20th of his ministry.

From the Philadelphia Union.

In consequence of the publication of an incorrect report, of war having been declared between Russia and Turkey, a few days since, a merchant in Boston, who believed the news, bought a large quantity of opium, amounting to $40,000, calculating that, should the war continue, this article would command a fine market in Europe. The report being unfounded, the opium remains a drug on the hands of the purchaser, who, in consequence, has failed. This fact no doubt will be a good lesson against such rash enterprizes.

We have published the official decisions of the American and British commissioners made under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent; by which it will be seen, that all the islands in the Niagara river (except Navy Island,) have fallen to the United States. Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron, containing a British post, has also fallen to us. This will serve as an exchange for the military works at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain.

[*Buffalo Patriot.*

To Contractors.

THE Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury will attend at the Court-House at 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 31st instant, to let out the repairing of streets, to the lowest bidder.

E. ALLEMONG, *S. B. C.*

August 17, 1822.——2wt'16

Tanning Business.

THE subscriber having been informed that it is not generally known that the above business is still carried on by him, takes this method to inform his former customers and the public, that he has kept, and will at all times keep, a supply of *LEATHER*, of the best quality, on hand; and will give the current price, in cash or leather, for Hides of every description. And by so doing, hopes to meet a share of public patronage.

N. B. A few loads of *Bark* wanted.

JNO. BEARD, *Sen.*

Salisbury, Aug. 14, 1822.—4wt'18

Five Cents Reward,

WILL be given, for apprehending a white girl, named *Caroline Weathers*, who left my house on Tuesday, the 6th inst. She is about 13 years old, black eyes, and fair hair. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said girl.

GEORGE BAKER.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

August 10, 1822. 1r

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Having employed a competent workman to help him, he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Lent, or Lost,

IN Charlotte, or its immediate vicinity, one of a pair of brass-mounted Cavalry PISTOLS. Any person having the above described article in possession, by leaving it at Messrs. Smartt and Kendrick's store, will confer a favor on

JAS. TORRENCE.

N. B. The pistol was missing a short time subsequent to the parade of the Mecklenburg Cavalry Corps in Concord.

Aug. 13, 1822. 3wt'16

TAXES.

I shall attend at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday, the 30th instant, to collect the taxes due in Capt. Wood's company for the year 1821. SAML. JONES, *Sheriff.*

August 10, 1822.——3wt'16

Blind Horses.....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing BLINDNESS in Horses. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof. JOSEPH SATER.

Surry county, N. C., Aug. 12, 1822. 3mt'26

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.

Concord, July 29, 1822.—tf '13

Murphey's Reports, Vol. I.

JUST published by Joseph Gales, Raleigh. Price $5. Orders for the above works will be supplied by WM. H. YOUNG.

Poetry.

THE GOOD WIFE.

Written by George Chapman, in 1598.

Let no man value at a little price
A virtuous woman's counsaile: her wing'd spirit
Is feather'd oftentimes with heavenly words,
And (like her beauty) ravishing and pure—
The weaker bodie, still the stronger soule.
When good endeavors do her powers applie,
Her love draws nearest man's felicitie.
O what a treasure is a virtuous wife!
Discreet and loving: not one gift on earth
Makes a man's life so highly bound to Heaven:
She gives him double forces to endure
And to enjoy, by being one with him,
Feeling his joies and griefes with equal sense,
And (like the twins Hippocrates reports)
If he fetch sighs, she drawes her breath as short;
If he lament, she melts herself in teares;
If he be glad, she triumphs; if he stirre,
She moves his way: in all things his sweet ape,
And is in alterations passing strange—
Gold is right precious, but his price infects
With pride and avarice; authority lifts
Hats from men's heads and bows the strongest knees,
Yet cannot bend in rule the weakest hearts;
Musick delights but one sense, nor choice meats—
One quickly fades, the other stirres to sinne:
But a true wife both sense and soule delights,
And mixeth not her good with any ill;
Her virtues ruling hearts all powers command;
All store without her leaves a man but poore,
And with her povertie is exceeding store;
No time is tedious with her—her true worth
Makes a true husband think his armes enfold
(With her alone) a compleate world of gold.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

From the Sketch of Old England, by a New England Man.

In spite of all the sneers against our talkative congress, uttered both here and at home, I assure you, brother, I shall not fear the result of a comparison with the British parliament. There is not half the decorum observed in the latter that prevails in the former; and this remark I may also extend to the courts of justice here, where notwithstanding the great wigs and formidable gowns of the judges, there is nothing like the silence, attention, and solemnity, which is almost universal in our courts at home. Nearly one third of the members of parliament are regular Corinthians from the rotten boroughs, sent there by their fathers or uncles, for sale, instead of being sent to school to learn manners at least. They lounge about, for the most part, without paying the least attention, except when my Lord Londonderry puzzles them with his logic, when they cry "hear, hear," which indeed is all that they can do; for as to understanding his lordship, that is out of the question. He is a perfect cottle fish in logic. You will hardly believe it; but I do assure you, some of these independent members may be seen lying upon their backs on the seats, and kicking against the walls with all their might, to testify their approbation of one of his lordship's incomprehensible speeches. Finally, when the house breaks up, they tumble out like so many school boys dismissed to a long vacation, or so many fiddlers from the orchestra, when the curtain rises to the first act of the tragedy. I must acknowledge, however, they are generally dressed more fashionable than some of our old country members; but I submit it to my lord Londonderry's logic, whether long skirts or long speeches, with an independent spirit, be not preferable to "hear," "hear," from gentlemen with Corinthian coats and corsets dire, who vote without either giving a reason themselves, or listening to the reasoning of others.

The better sort of members, such as Mr. Brougham, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir James Mackintosh, and others, are, however, on the other hand, exceedingly worthy, useful, and able men.—They discuss some questions with a sagacity and extent of research, highly honorable to themselves and to the country, reminding me not unfrequently of Mr. *******, Mr. *****, Mr. ****, and others of the late members of our congress. But shall I venture upon the heresy? Shall I dare, in the face of old habits, prejudices, and opinions fostered by education, strengthened by books, and the example all around you, to assert, that these men are not equal to the orators just named? And yet this is as true as that you are alive. With the exception of Mr. Canning, there is scarcely a shadow of an orator in the house of commons; and the house of lords is, beyond all doubt, the most sleepy place in England, except the Italian opera and Mr. Campbell's lectures.

Mr. Brougham is rather a heavy, laborious speaker. To me there appears something somewhat grotesque in his attempts at impassioned oratory, wherein he occasionally displays his zeal and warmth in contortions of face and figure nearly approaching to the ludicrous. He has an iron face and an iron figure, both equally divested of grace or majesty, nor does his actions or expression make amends for these deficiences of face and person. Yet his habits of laborious investigation and research, his extensive range of memory, and his capacity for intellectual arrangement, make him, on the whole, a useful man of business, and a powerful pleader; for his eloquence is little more than special pleading. As a leader of a party in the house of commons, he is at most, however, but second rate. He is much better in subjects where mere labour and investigation are required, and is pre-eminent on school committees and parliamentary inquiries, where he listens with the patience of a judge, and sifts the evidence with the indefatigable sagacity of a thorough bred lawyer. But I have heard him occasionally on subjects of foreign policy, wherein the talents of a statesman are put to the test, and was surprised at his crudeness, as well as want of extent of idea and accuracy of information. I certainly have heard a member from our woods talk more sensibly, and display more statesman-like views of the relation of European nations with each other, and with the United States. This lameness, however, in the discussion of great political questions, seems common to almost all the great men here, either because those of the opposition do not know the state of their relations with foreign powers; and those of the cabinet do not choose to tell; or from a want of that enlargement of intellect which is the peculiar characteristic of a great statesman. I will do the opposition the justice to say, that they cannot, as they do in our congress, get whatever information they ask from the executive, and are therefore often obliged to grope in the dark. But lord Londonderry certainly is in all the secrets, as foreign secretary, and he talks like a rebus, seemingly employing the whole force of his understanding in withholding rather than communicating information. It is quite laughable to hear the Corinthian members cry, "hear, hear!" when he says any thing beyond the comprehension of mortal man.—I certainly never saw a more laborious speaker; but his labor seems most preposterously employed, not in enlightening his hearers, but in perplexing their understandings in an equal degree with his own, by which means alone he seems to expect to carry his point. His logic is the logic of a perplexed, rather than a profound understanding, and his rhetoric is highly worthy of his logic. There is a story told here of a gentleman, who, after listening to his lordship for a long time, started up at length in great haste, and on being questioned where he was going, replied, "to the house of peers, to know from lord Liverpool what lord Castlereagh means." His action is that of a pump handle when in brisk motion, as you may have learned from Moore's epigram.

Sir James Mackintosh is, I think, a much better writer than speaker, altho' a very powerful orator on the whole. He is fluent and animated, but too florid and studied to appear natural. I can hardly tell what he wants to make a fine speaker, except it be nature, or that art which supplies its place in some degree. To read the papers and daily productions which record passing events, and confer a nine days immortality, one would suppose Sir James and his compeers were giants of the race of those who warred against the Gods, with mountains and torrents of intellectual force and eloquence. But I must again caution you to beware of the deceptions practised upon us at home, by the monstrous and inflated style, which it is now fashionable to use in speaking of every thing rising above mediocrity. The system of puffing is at its most alarming height in this country, and it is quite impossible for the mere reader to judge of the merits of any public man. They must be every thing or nothing—superlatively great or superlatively mean—the perfection of nature and intellect, or the extreme of littleness and folly.

It is thus that such writers as the author of Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, and hundreds of similar delineators of character, will speak of Edinburgh Reviews, and Ettrick shepherds, as if the former were of that order of men, of whom it is interesting to know, whether they wear short jackets or long coats in the country, and the latter were a Burns, the high priest of nature and simplicity, instead of the coarse and vulgar humorist of Blackwood's Magazine. It is thus, too, that every person and every thing, which fashion or party spirit idolizes for the moment, is wrought into the lineaments of sublimity and greatness, while the real and genuine candidates for immortality, like Sir James Mackintosh, are caricatured by the coarse eulogists, who affect to know what is really intellectual greatness, and have the consummate audacity to pronounce sentence of immortality with a degree of indiscriminate profligacy, that is quite sufficient to ruin a tolerable reputation.

Sir James Mackintosh, like many others, has been injured by these high-flown panegyrics, that have laid him under obligations to the world, which, with all his intellectual wealth, he is unable to repay. He does not realize the anticipations founded upon these vulgar and injudicious praises, altho' it is to my mind quite certain, that if heard by one who had not appraised him previously by this high standard, he would surprise and delight with his fluent rhetoric and power of reasoning. As it is, he afforded me only another, in addition to the many proofs I had already received, that however the standard of praise might differ in the two countries, the standard of eloquence was quite equal in our country to what it is here at present. Each of the American speakers I have mentioned, and I will add ******, is fully able to contest the palm with any orator of the present house of commons. Mr. Canning for wit, grace, fluency, and satire, is excellent; but he only skirmishes, for the most part, with an argument, and is satisfied to raise a laugh rather than produce conviction. He is, however, the only man in the house who can keep the rotten borough dandies awake during a speech, with the exception of lord Londonderry, to whom they are bound in gratitude, or in hope, to listen, under the penalty of not getting a good place or pension.

If Mr. Wilberforce was not a pious and good man, I should say that he cants a little too much, and votes a little too often with ministers. There is, however, a reason for all things. Mr. Wilberforce is the political head and oracle of the methodists, who are now a body of very considerable weight and influence in parliament. I am of opinion there is a deal of under hand courtship going on between the ministry and methodist leaders, the effects of which are seen in leaving out the queen's name from the liturgy on one hand, and the particular attention paid by lord Londonderry to Mr. Wilberforce's opinions on all occasions. The established church begins to be not a little jealous of this pious intrigue; and it is a fact well known here, that Mr. Brougham's great national education bill was smothered in these mutual fears and antipathies. The dissenters and methodists on one side were afraid, that it would throw into the hands of the established churh too great opportunities of instilling their doctrines into the minds of the young people; and the established church was dissatisfied, that the act did not give it a more complete control over the religious opinions of those who were to be educated under the bill. All felt and acknowledged the want of education among the poorer classes; all professed a sincere desire that this want should be supplied; but religious bigotry, or religious zeal, as it is politely called, stepped in, and thus condemned the children of the poor to ignorance, until they can reconcile these conflicting interests.

FROM BUTLER'S REMINISCENCES.

LORD NORTH.

A very expressive word in our language—which describes an assemblage of many real virtues, of many qualities approaching nearly to virtue, and an union of manners at once pleasing and commanding respect—the word "gentleman," was never applied to any person in a higher degree, or more generally, than it was to Lord North, and to all he said or did in the House of Commons.

His Lordship did not aspire to the higher eloquence, but the House never possessed a more powerful debater; nor could any one avail himself of the strong part of a cause with greater ability, or defend its weak, with greater skill; no speaker was ever so conciliating, or enjoyed a greater proportion of the esteem and love of the Houses. Among his political adversaries, he had not a single enemy.—With an unwieldy figure and a dull eye, the quickness of his mind seemed intuition. "I," Lord Sandwich once said to the Reminiscent, "must have pen and ink, and write down, and ruminate: give Lord North a bundle of papers, and he'll turn them over; perhaps, while his hair is dressing; and he instantly knows their contents and all their bearings." His wit was never surpassed, and it was attended with this singular quality, that it never gave offence, and the object of it was sure to join with pleasure in the laugh.—The assault of Mr. Adams on Mr. Fox, and of Colonel Fullarton on Lord Shelburne, had once put the House into the worst possible humour, and there was more or less of savageness in every thing that was said: Lord North deprecated the too great readiness to take offence, which then seemed to possess the House. "One member," he said, "who spoke of me," called me 'that thing called a minister;' to be sure, "he said, patting his large form,"—"I am a thing—the member, therefore, when he called me a thing, said what was true; and I could not be angry with him; but, when he added, that thing called a minister, he called me that thing, which of all things, he himself wished most to be, and therefore," said Lord North, "I took it as a compliment." These good natured sallies dropped from him incessantly. On his resignation, he should have retired: many things which may be defended, cannot be applauded; the coalition between his Lordship and Mr. Fox was of this description.

If the fair sex encourage the most deserving by their smiles, and give their hands to merit rather than to wealth, we should perceive the young men more anxious to vie with each other in commendable actions, rather than in ostentation, which is productive of envy.

Religious.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

On the 15th of May last, the annual meeting of the Liverpool Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Ladies' Branch Society, was held in Liverpool. A very large and respectable audience was present. Admiral Murry presided, and opened the business of the meeting in a short speech. After which, the Rev. Mr. Guest read the reports of the operations of the Society during the last year. The income of the society, in the last year, amounted to 1741*l.* and the total income for the eleven years it has been in existence, was 16,611 pounds. The same gentleman read the report of the Ladies' Branch Society, the income of which during the year, amounted to 853 pounds, and in the four years since its establishment, to 6023 pounds. These societies have distributed since their commencement 57,631 copies of the Holy Scriptures. The Rev. T. Bartlett moved that the reports be printed and circulated. In the course of his remarks, he mentioned that the income of the parent Institution amounted, in the last year, to 100.000 pounds, exceeding by more than 10,000 pounds that of the preceding year. The meeting, he remarked, might congratulate their country on the progress which the Bible Society is making throughout the world.

"The foundations of our common faith are widened; the streams of life are flowing over and fertilizing every country; the feet of them that bring glad tidings are passing over the mountains and through all lands; and the dawn of that period is hastening, when the Redeemer shall claim the heathen for his heritage, the excellency of Jacob for his possession. A converted Hottentot, when he saw a package of bibles opened, exclaimed, "These are the weapons that will conquer Africa, for they have conquered me!"—But we may exclaim, that these are the weapons that will conquer the whole world! They will go on, conquering and to conquer, until the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God. He thought he might also congratulate the Church of England. It was, indeed, his delight and his privilege to know that the spirit of that church is catholic, or universal. She teaches her members to pray for Jews, Mahomedans, and Infidels; and shall we withhold from them the very light which we are imploring from Heaven on their behalf? She teaches her children to pray, that the Lord will have mercy on all men; and shall we withhold from any the means of securing the Divine mercy? She also teaches her members to pray, "thy kingdom come!" And shall we refuse to participate in the most sublime, the most simple plan which the mercy of God ever put into the mind of man for filling the earth with his glory? Again, he might congratulate every lover of science. There was one point of light in which the Bible Society may be said to be ignorant of Geography. She does not measure her benevolence by geographical boundaries and national distinctions. But there was another point of light in which she might be contemplated as a mighty geographer. Her agents are exploring countries scarcely known to men of science. They are laying open the barren deserts of the East, and the pathless wilderness of the West; they are braving the Southern sun and the Northern snows. And what is the object that leads them thus to endure hunger, and cold, and nakedness?—It is to open rivers in high places and fountains in the midst of valleys; it is to make the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose. He concurred in one sentiment in the report, that this institution is only commencing its gigantic career; it has but begun its work. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that, instead of having only begun, its career was about to terminate. He would ask, would it be reckoned, among future generations, as a small achievement, that the Institution had translated the Scriptures into eighty different languages? Would it be considered as a small thing, that the bible was now read in eighty languages, in which no book was ever read before? Would it be considered a small thing, that the society had translated the word of God into 139 languages or dialects, all speaking, it was true, in different tones, but all concurring to proclaim, in united harmony, "one Lord, one faith, one baptism?" "But why," says some objector, "send bibles abroad, when so many persons remain to be supplied at home?" We penetrate the torrid and frigid zones in our commercial pursuits; and shall the light of christianity be bounded by seas and continents? Shall the diffusion of truth alone have limits set to it, when the author of truth has commanded us to go into all nations, commanding men every where to repent and be saved?"

The Rev. Robert Wood, in seconding the motion, begged leave to make a few remarks on the general question before the meeting. The great principle, he observed, upon which the operations of the Bible Society are founded is this, that the Holy Scriptures are able to make men wise unto salvation, through the faith that is in Christ Jesus. Believing this, the friends of the Bible, under a measure of the Spirit of the Author of the Bible, desire that all men should come to the knowledge of the truth, and, therefore, they endeavor to give increased circulation to the lively oracles of Heaven. Now this is an object which only needs to be stated to recommend itself to all. What have we done, when we have presented our fellow-creatures with a bible? We have given them a book which ought to be venerated for its antiquity. Nearly 4000 years have elapsed since Moses penned the five books which bear his name. More than 1700 years have rolled away since John put the finishing stroke to the sacred volume, and sealed up the vision. The Bible stands unrivalled, therefore, in point of antiquity. The productions of other authors have been borne down the stream of time to the ocean of oblivion; but the bible is as durable as the rock of ages. Considering that the precepts of the sacred volume are directed against the passions and appetites of the human heart, it would have been singular if attempts had not been made to depreciate it. It has had opponents, who have attacked it with all the arts of sophistical reasoning, and with all the virulence of envenomed malice. But the fortifications of the bible are impregnable; and all the assaults of the battering rams of infidelity have only served to fix its bulwarks more firmly on their immovable bases. Notwithstanding the reiterated endeavors which have been made to dry up the source of divine truth, the streams of life which issue from it have flowed on, from age to age, with increasing depth and impetuosity. All the attempts that have been made to undermine the bible have failed. It still stands a monument of the truth, testifying that Heaven and earth may pass away, but that the word of the Lord shall stand forever.